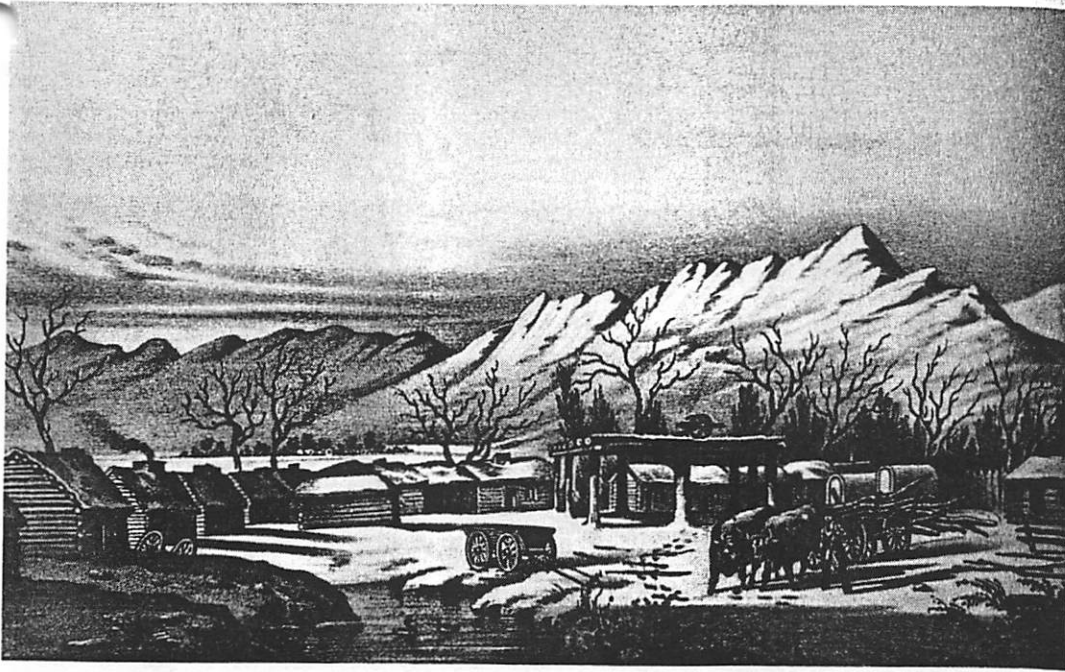




*Above:* Artist's rendition of Joseph Smith telling Native Americans that the Book of Mormon is the record of their forefathers, translated from plates of gold and brought forth in the "latter days" to bring them back to Christ. Courtesy of CHD.

*Right:* Brigham Young, successor of Joseph Smith, led the LDS church from 1844 until his death in 1877. Courtesy of CHD.





"Fort Utah on the Timpanogas"; 1852 drawing. Black Hawk and his family came to this fort (located near the present site of Provo) seeking protection on the eve of the Battle of Fort Utah early in 1850, in which as many as seventy of his people were killed and decapitated. Black Hawk and other Ute captives subsequently spent several winter months under the inadequate shelter of the fort's cannon platform. The whole experience transformed the Ute leader from what Brigham Young termed "the friendly Indian Black Hawk" into "the most formidable foe amongst the red men the Saints have had to encounter...." Courtesy of UUWA.



Black Hawk and other "Utah Indian Prisoners under the Common Platform" after the 1850 battle at Fort Utah; 1852 drawing. Courtesy of UUWA.



*Above left:* "Old Elk and his Squaw"; 1852 drawing. Both Old Elk and his wife died as a result of Mormon attacks on the Utes in which Black Hawk was forced to participate. Old Elk's head was taken as a trophy of war. Courtesy of UUWA.

*Above right:* A young Northern Ute poses in a Salt Lake City studio. Courtesy of CHD.

*Right:* Painted Northern Ute Warrior and his young wife. Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.



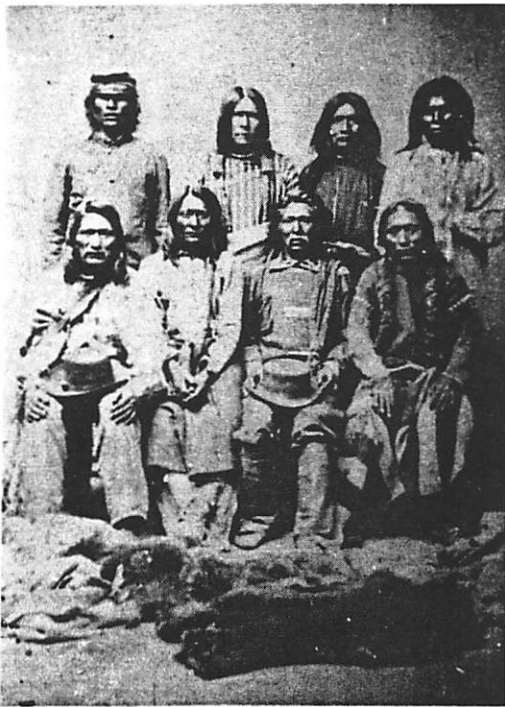


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Pahvants with their chief, Kanosh, front row, second from right. Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.



"Pahute Boys." Courtesy of CHD.



Mormons baptizing



Left: Ouray and other leaders of the Colorado and New Mexico Ute bands. Some of their people were drawn into Black Hawk's war on the Mormons. Courtesy of USHS.



"Pahute squaw daughter" Mormon Native American wives, adopted hands. The Salt Lake 'Tame Indians.'





Mormons baptizing Piedes and Paiutes. Courtesy of CHD.



"Pahute squaw & 1/2 breed son & daughter." Mormons took many Native Americans into their homes as wives, adopted children, and farmhands. The Saints called these people "Tame Indians." Courtesy of CHD.



Black Hawk resented the fact that Kanosh, a high-ranking Northern Ute chief, dressed, worshiped, and farmed like the Mormons. Courtesy of CHD.



Antero, the Uinta war chief, led raids against the Latter-day Saints. Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.

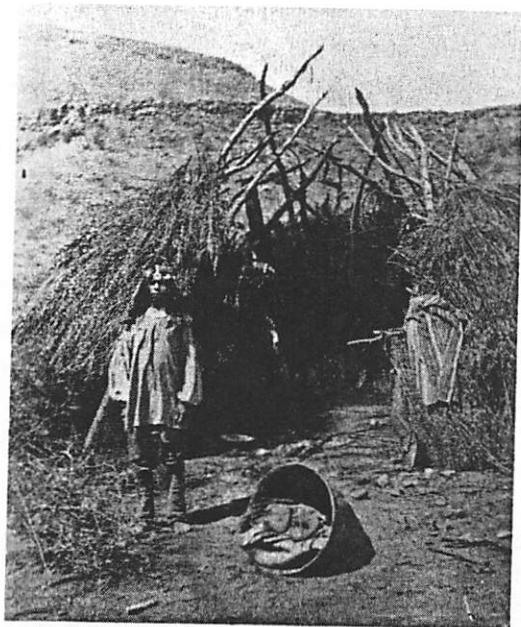


Tabby, chief of the Uinta band, initially sought to keep his band from Black Hawk's influence; but, as a result of Mormon military movements against his people, he eventually declared war on the Mormons himself. Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.



Southern Utah background. C. Institution.

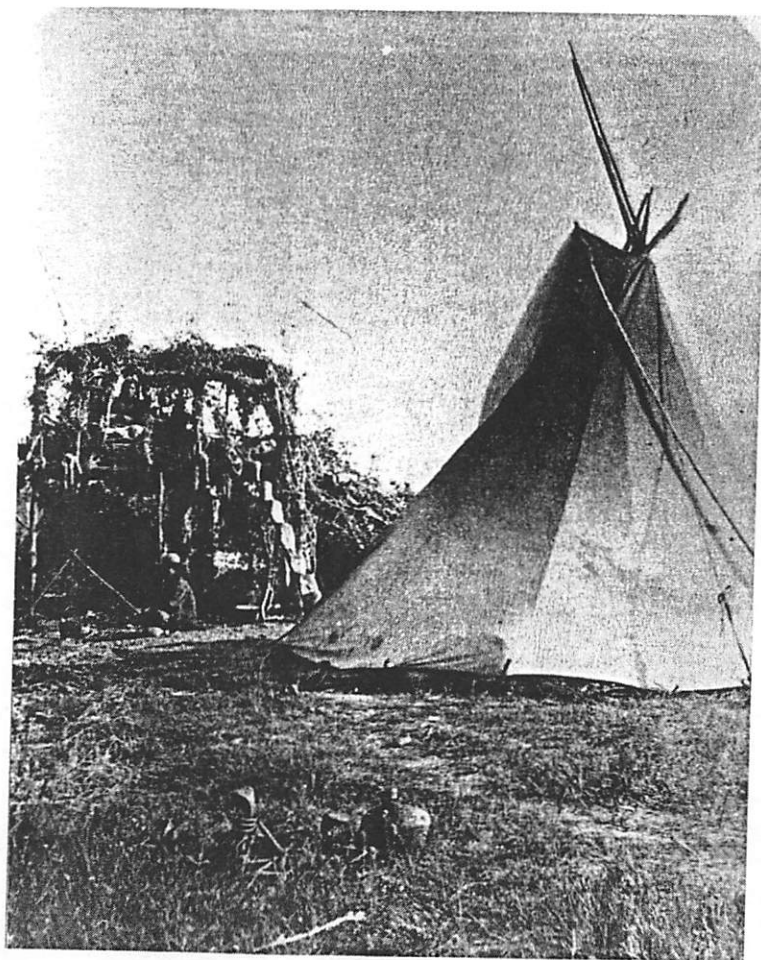
Right: "An-te-ro encampment." Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.



Southern Utah Piede with wickiup in background. Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.



Northern Ute family with lodge made of canvas provided by whites. Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.

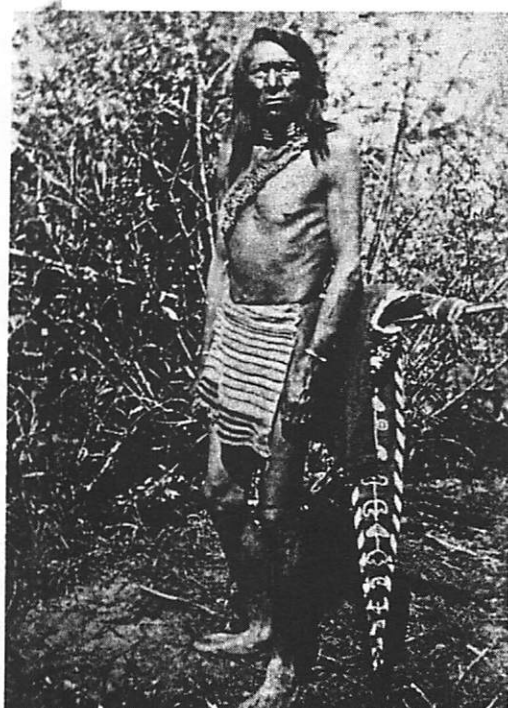


*Right:* "An-te-ro's encampment." Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.





Northern Ute in winter dress.  
Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.



Northern Ute in summer dress.  
Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.



Left: Northern Ute family. Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.



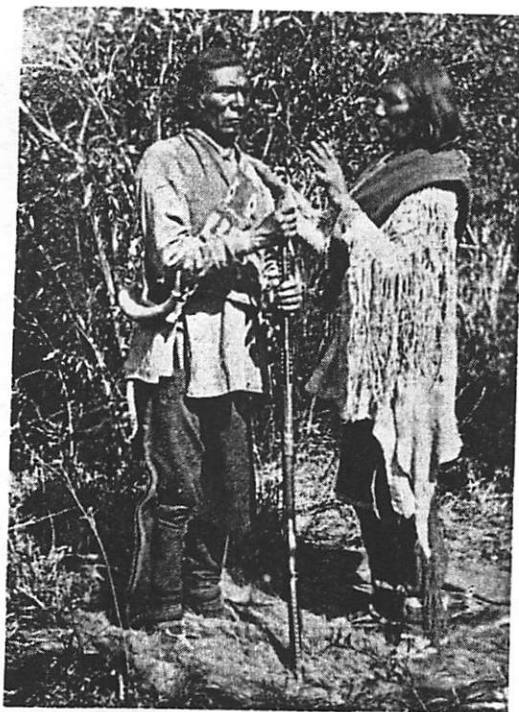
Tabaguacho  
Courtesy of

Right: Northern Ute family. Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.

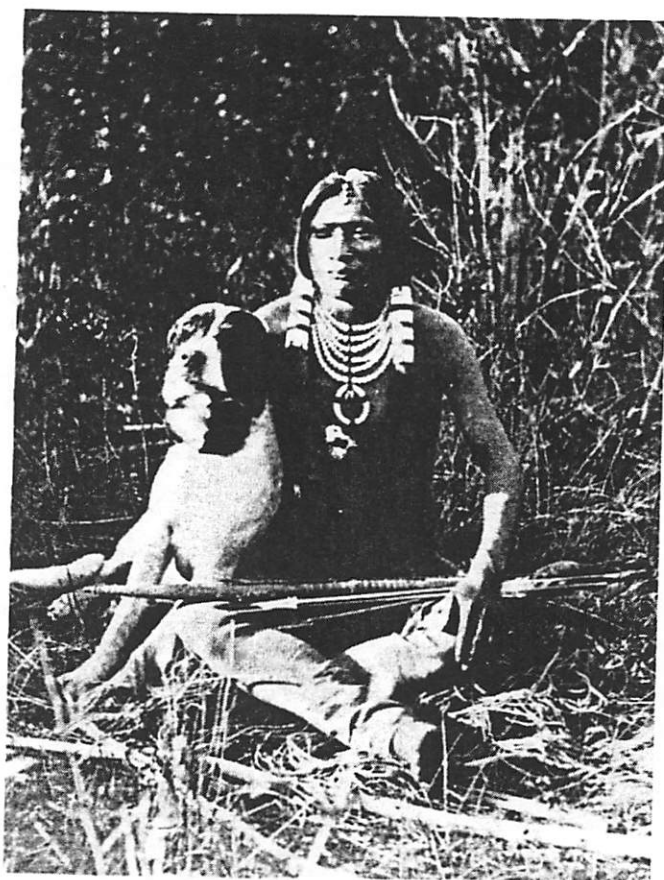




Tabaguache Utes with a pistol.  
Courtesy of USHS.



Northern Utes with a rifle and  
powder horn. Courtesy of  
Smithsonian Institution.

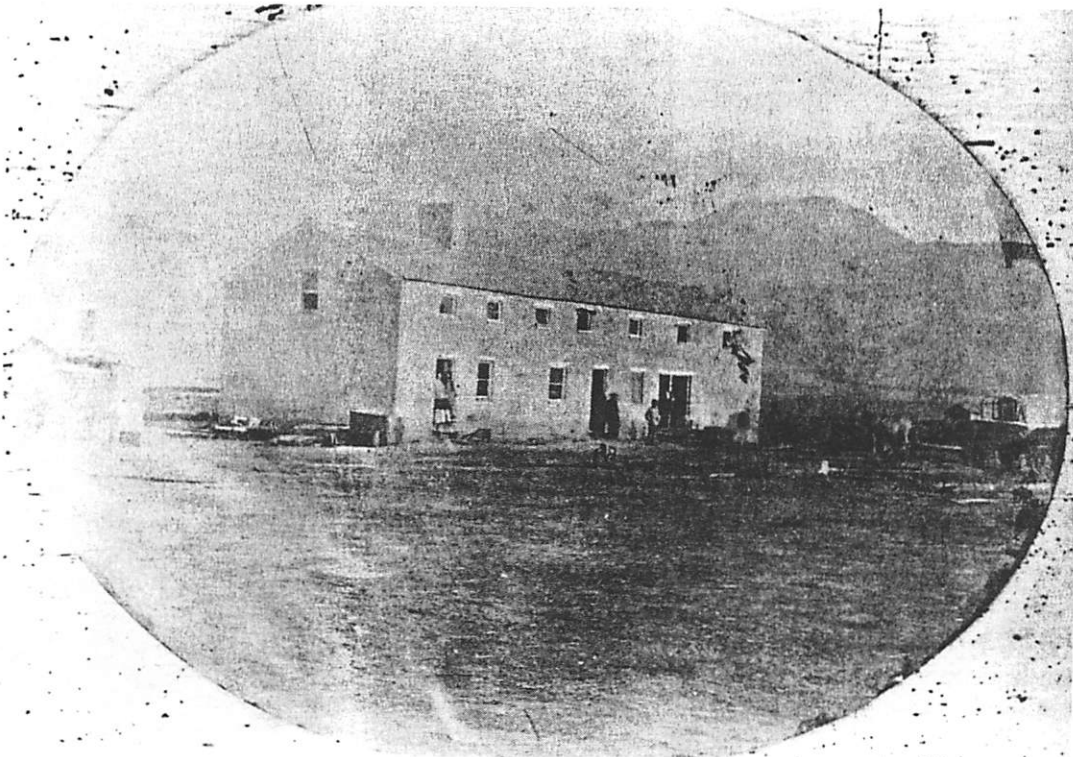


*Right:* Northern Ute with  
traditional weapons.  
Courtesy of Smithsonian  
Institution.

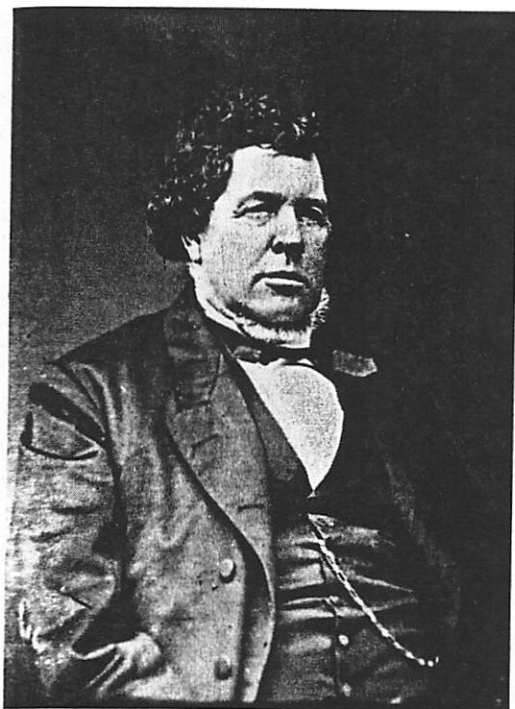


*Left:* Armed Utes with a scalp pole. Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.

*Below:* Farmhouse at the Spanish Fork Indian Farm, where the Treaty of Spanish Fork was concluded in June 1865. This treaty, and its promise of forcing Utah's Indians to reservations, was a major factor in inducing Black Hawk to organize resistance to white settlement in Utah and the Four Corners region generally. Courtesy of CHD.







Apostle and LDS First Presidency member George A. Smith. Courtesy of USHS.



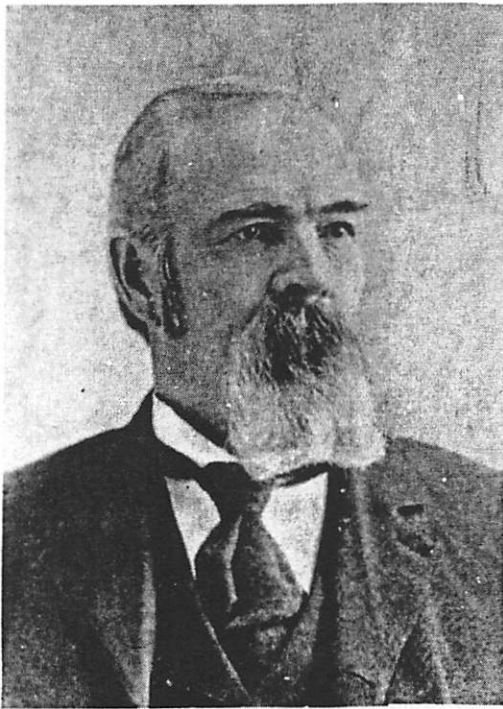
Apostle Orson Hyde. Courtesy of USHS.



Brevet Brigadier General Patrick Edward Connor, self-proclaimed archenemy of Brigham Young and the "one-man-power" of the Mormon theocracy. Courtesy of USHS.



Utah Superintendent of Indian Affairs Orsemus H. Irish. Courtesy of Nebraska State Historical Society.



John Lowry, Jr., credited with having started the Black Hawk War. Gottfredson, *Indian Depredations of Utah*, first edition.



Dimick B. Huntington, Brigham Young's brother-in-law and most-used Indian interpreter. *Improvement Era* 11 (1908): 837.



Brigadier General Warren S. Snow, Commander of the Sanpete Military District of the Nauvoo Legion and chief implementer of Brigham Young's Indian policy during the first years of the Black Hawk War. The Northern Utes held Snow personally responsible for the military offensives the Latter-day Saints launched against them, while they held Young virtually guiltless. Original in author's possession.

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